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VOL. IX.—NO. 13.

LIFE BE —

The People.

NEW YORK, JUNE 25, 1899.

PRICE, 2 CENTS

SEEN WITHOUT GLASSES.

Many good people really imagine that the purpose of an army, militia and police force is to "maintain order," "enforce the law," etc. That is all right for the poor innocents. But the capitalist does not deceive himself. Witness the following headlines, taken from the New York Morning "Sun" of May 5, 1899, referring to the strike of 1,200 Italian laborers employed by Contractor McDonald at the Jerome Park reservoir. Said the capitalist "Sun," in its largest type:

"Clubs Ending the Strike." "Police Activity Represses Italians at Jerome Park."

This did not take place at Pullman, nor far-off Idaho, but right here in Greater New York. Nor did it require the Federal Army, nor even the Militia. The finest police in the world were good enough. The capitalist knows what he is about.

To be sure, the strikers were only Italiens.

Had they been "sovereign American citizens" they would have been clubbed just the same—or harder.

For I fear their skulls are thicker. And the American workingmen must get some knowledge and sense into those same thick skulls, whether with a club or by a surgical operation.

That "honorable and distinguished gentleman," John J. Ingalls, ex-United States Senator and ex-President of the United States Senate, has spoken again, this time about the trusts, and Socialism. He says they are both bad.

Speaking of the latter: "Socialism and Communism are the prescriptions of those who have failed. They are the hallucinations of despair." I think the "distinguished gentleman" has another guess. One must look to Princeton or to Wolfert's Roast to find a once-prominent public man who has more ignominiously failed than John J. Ingalls. Were Socialism the "prescription of those who have failed," it would be the regular and unvaried diet of the Hon. John J.

But what a logician is he. I mistrust him for a worker of miracles. Says he of the trusts: "All the agencies of civilization are being drawn within the influence of a centripetal force, as the planets and their satellites might fall into the sun." After stating the case of the trusts thus strongly and correctly, he tells us that they are to be destroyed. He's a trust-buster.

I shall watch his future course with renewed interest. If he has the power to prevent the "planets and their satellites from falling into the sun" when their time comes, he may prevent the consummation of the trusts. If the miracle comes off, I want to see it.

Further, I suspect Mr. Ingalls even now has "the hallucinations of despair." He concludes his screed against the trusts with this ominous howl: "By and by the lamp post and the torch!"

I should advise the "distinguished gentleman" not to direct people's thoughts too keenly to the decoration of lamp posts. If they should ever reason from effects back to causes, it might strike them that a certain man of bitter name was one of the latter.

Mr. Ingalls' long experience as the presiding officer of that august body, the United States Senate, will enable him to understand that "honorable and distinguished gentleman" is often a purely parliamentary term denoting a d—d fool or infernal scoundrel.

This is the same Ingalls who, a year and a half ago, advised us to annex Hawaii and seek the markets of the Far East, because "If we do not prey upon others we may prey upon ourselves."

Said Mary Elizabeth Lease, speaking of Eugene Debs, in the "Social Democratic Herald" of April 29, 1899: "With clear vision and inspired language he portrays the greater glories that are to come to the race when the Demon of Selfishness Has Been Subdued. A teacher of future thought, his heart is fired with love for his fellow men. His very word and look, his whole life, bears the intensity of purpose of a master builder."

Said Eugene Debs, speaking of Mary Elizabeth Lease, in the "Social Democratic Herald" of June 10, 1899: "Mary E. Lease is the greatest woman on the American platform or any other. She puts all the power of her great soul into her speech, and speaks like one inspired. With her marvelous oratorical powers she sways an audience to her will, and it is not strange that where she has once spoken 'the town is hers'."

Comment unnecessary.

Democrat President Grover Cleveland sent the Federal Army to subdue the strikers at Pullman; Republican President William McKinley sent the Federal Army to subdue the strikers in Idaho; and Social Democrat Carey votes funds for an Armory in Haverhill. B. H.

New York.

Cloakmakers are warned not to allow themselves to be seduced into going to Toronto, Canada. See report of General Executive Board, S. T. & L. A., on fourth page. Party papers please copy.

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SOCIAL CONTRASTS.

Which We Are Striving to Wipe Out.

Look at this Picture,

Bulletin of Luxury!

\$103,750 FOR A BEDROOM.

Probably Mr. S. S. Murchland, the American millionaire, possesses the most expensive bed-chamber in the world. No money has been spared for the decorating of the interior, for the bed, which is of massive ebony, with elaborate solid ivory carvings, took over two years to construct, and cost the huge sum of £38,000. A broad band of ivory runs round the frame, and is cut in such intricate patterns that this alone took four men eighteen months. The head of the bedstead is of so heavy and large a pattern, that seven months elapsed before a tusk of the requisite size could be obtained. A special journey was made to Africa to secure this tusk, the cost of which was about £4,000.

The walls are panelled in Louis XV. style, with most elaborate carvings. These carvings and mouldings are heavily gilded on a background of white enamel. The execution of this work and the labor entailed cost £12,000, the area of the room being 76 by 22 feet. The panels are hung with a purple and gold Genoese velvet, manufactured by a well known Lyons firm at a cost of nearly £8 per yard. Parisian artists were intrusted with the task of decorating and painting the ceiling, which consumed the sum of £3,870. The window curtains were of the same material as that hung in the panels, and together with under-curtains, the latter being hand woven with silk, cost another £3,200, including the curtain rings and the fastenings of gold.

Patterns were specially drawn for the bedstead hangings, which were of a purp' damask, and cost nearly £5 per yard; £3,000 of the expenditure went in providing a wardrobe, washstand, dressing-table, and several other things necessary for a bedroom. Nearly £8,000 was paid for a chair, constructed of solid carved ivory, inlaid with gold and ebony, and the four double doors of the room with their fittings were provided at an outlay of £3,000.

"Five thousand dollars for a dog" is a proposition that makes the ordinary biped feel marked down to an after-Christmas price. This is the value, however, of the famous Ruby spaniel Fantine, which the Duchess of Marlborough, Consuelo Vanderbilt, has presented to Mrs. George Vanderbilt. One of the most popular acts of the Duchess, upon her taking up her residence in England, was the restoration of the world-renowned Blenheim kennels, which took their name from the county seat of the Duke of Marlborough, and in which the beautiful little Blenheim spaniels were bred and brought to perfection.

When weighed by the historic silver scales at the royal kennels at Blenheim Fantine registered exactly five pounds.

Yet one thousand dollars a pound does not alone represent the golden value of this costly creature which Mrs. George Vanderbilt now counts among her most cherished possessions.

The dog was sent as a "bon voyage" trifle to the steamer when the George Vanderbilt sailed from Liverpool for New York after their honeymoon visit at Marlborough House.

When they returned to the other side on the "Teutonic" a week ago there was no more important member of their party than the Duchess of Marlborough's royal gift.

Around the slender neck of Fantine, catching a thousand lights with every movement of her tiny body, there gleamed a collar made of rare and perfectly matched topazes, set in Burmese gold. The collar was designed by the Duchess of Marlborough herself.

LADY CURZON AND HER GOWNS.

Lady Curzon of Kedleston, who was Miss Leiter of Chicago and then Mrs. Curzon, has clothes to burn, and clothes that will be a revelation to the Anglo-Indian women. Lady Curzon is one of the good Americans who go to Paris before they die, and she has out-Americaned the Americans. Paris stands agape. The Rue de la Paix is crowded with people who want a glimpse of the "creations." The establishments of the late M. Worth, of the late M. Doucet, and of the ever-present Jolliard are incubited by sight-seers.

As far as clothes go, the rest is assured, America is to be well represented. No Russian Princess has ever placed such orders in Paris as Lady Curzon has. The list of her gowns fills the minds of French women with envy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitable-ness. There are to be forty dresses, and some of them are to cost \$2,500 apiece.

The whole bill for clothes, excluding frou frouing fluffiness and jewels, will amount to \$50,000—and it was a bad year on the Chicago Produce Exchange at that.

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And then at This,

Bulletin of Misery!

STARVING WOMAN'S DESPERATE ACT.

Shoppers in the down-town districts were startled about six o'clock last evening by a hunger crazed woman, who shrieked of her murdered children and finally hurled cobble-stones through a plate glass window. Then she was arrested.

She was Mrs. Sabel Weinstein, thirty-seven years old, of No. 204 Sixth street. Just as Ninth street was filled with shoppers Mrs. Weinstein gathered up four cobble-stones, which she held in her apron while she shouted her story of hunger. Several times the woman reached out to detain a passing shopper, but each time her grasp was evaded. Then she took the stones, one by one, and hurled them through a big plate glass window in Wanamaker's store. The glass was worth \$150.

At the Mercer street station the woman said that she lived at No. 204 Sixth street, where a search would reveal the dead bodies of her three daughters—Fannie, Minnie and Birdie—whom she had murdered. A prompt investigation disproved this story, but the children were found in a starving condition.

Captain Chapman sent out for a square meal, which the woman ate ravenously. As she continued to rave, Mrs. Weinstein was sent to Bellevue, where her condition was pronounced serious. Her husband is now dying in a home for consumptives in Harlem.

THEY TALK DYING THROUGH A WALL.

It is a very thin partition that divides Ward 27 from Ward 28 in Bellevue's hospital. By placing an ear against it one could almost hear the breathing of a person on the other side. Catherine Patton was not strong enough to do that; but at intervals last night she turned her head on the pillow, tapped with her knuckles, and called out:

"Are you there, William?"

And every time this happened there quavered back through the partition in a voice even more feeble than the old woman's:

"Yes, Catherine; I'm here."

There would come an hour, the doctors thought, when there would be no voice on the other side of the partition to respond to Catherine Patton's "Are you there, William?" They had starved equally and been cold equally, but her strength had been just a little greater than his. Hence the indications were that a patient from Ward 28 would reach the little brick building at the foot of the lawn in advance of a patient from Ward 27.

But Catherine was expected to overtake William in time for the next boat to Potter's Field.

Her greetings waned perceptibly as the night wore on. So did his responses. Greetings and responses through the friendly partition were a more important factor in prolonging their flickering lives than the stimulant and nourishment administered to them in small doses by the nurses. The old woman—she is seventy and he is seventy-five—even found strength to tell some part of their story.

William Patton was once a manufacturer of school blackboards, but he and his wife have been growing poorer and poorer for a great many years. When they were quite destitute and unable to work the Society of St. Vincent de Paul found them out and furnished them with weekly tickets, giving them a title to the necessities of life. From their rooms near the roof of No. 228 West 18th street old William would crawl to Mallen's grocery, in West 19th street, and exchange these tickets for milk, coal, vegetables and the like.

The only trouble was that William grew so weak that at last he could not go out, and by that time Catherine was too weak to make a fire. For several days they lived on some raw carrots. Yesterday it occurred to a neighbor that they had not been seen for a week, and the police were called in. To attempt a description of the condition of the old couple would be painful; it is enough that they were dying.

They were contended enough lying side by side in the bottom of the ambulance; but when Catherine was slid on to a hand-cart for removal inside the hospital, and William's stretcher was lifted out by bearers, they both showed signs of agitation.

"Don't you separate me from William!" protested the old woman.

"Oh, Catherine! Oh, Catherine! Where are we going?" piped the old woman, trying vainly to lift his head.

They could not be put in the same Ward, because of the hospital rules, but somebody thought of Wards 27 and 28, and the thin partition between.

It was not much trouble to manage it that way, and it was only for a little time.

The question suggests itself in sight of all this. Who was conquered, Spain or we?

Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time, it will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and facilitate work at the office.

SOME GREAT TRUSTS.

It would take too much space to enter into details concerning the many corporations lately formed, or now forming, having each in view the monopoly of a special branch of production. But the following statement speaks for itself. In the list of the Socialist Almanac figured some very large trusts which again figure in this, our purpose being to afford as comprehensive a view as possible of the general movement.

American Brass Co.	\$20,000,000
American Cotton Oil Co.	34,700,400
American Ice Co.	90,000,000
American Linseed Oil Co.	28,500,000
American Radiator Co.	10,000,000
American Sewer Pipe Co.	25,000,000
American Silk Mfg. Co.	12,500,000
American Smelting & Refining Co.	65,000,000
American Steel & Wire Co.	10,000,000
American Tobacco Co.	12,000,000
American Type Founders' Co.	4,000,000
Am. Zinc Co.	12,000,000
Arrow Consolidated.	
Cattle and Meat Combines, estimated.	50,000,000
Cen. Union Gas (natural gas).	21,000,000
Consolidated Ice Co.	6,500,000
Copper Syndicate.	100,000,000
Cotton and Mated Co.	11,000,000
Electric Biscuit Co.	17,000,000
Electric Vehicle Transportation Co.	25,000,000
General Chemical Co.	25,000,000
International Air Power Co.	25,000,000
International Silver Co. (Silverware).	20,000,000
Jewel & Trust.	25,000,000
Lake Superior Consolidated Iron Mines.	28,451,900
National Carbon Co.	10,000,000
National Lead Co.	18,000,000
National Salt Co.	10,000,000
New England Dairy Co. (Milk).	30,000,000
N. American Co. (Timber).	40,000,000
North American Fisheries Co. (Salmon).	5,000,000
Paper Bag Mfg. Co.	27,000,000
Penobscot and Gogebic Consolidated Mines.	10,000,000
Pittsburg Plate Glass Co.	10,000,000
Standard Oil Co.	97,500,000
Standard Rope & Wire Co.	12,000,000
United Typewriter Co.	18,015,000
United Electric and Heating Co.	12,000,000
United Fruit Co.	20,000,000
United States Leather Co.	12,483,600
United States Varnish Co.	36,000,000
United States Shoe Machinery Co.	20,000,000
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. (Fertilizers).	10,000,000
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Co.	7,500,000

The 43 trusts which we have enumerated in this article represent in the aggregate a capital of \$1,167,458,940. It will be observed that

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)	2,068
In 1890	13,331
In 1892 (Presidential)	21,157
In 1894	33,133
In 1896 (Presidential)	36,564
In 1898	82,204

The eagle when he moults is sickly, and to
obtain his new beak must violently dash the
old one against the rock. CARLYLE.

THE VOICE OF TEXAS' STATE COMMITTEE.

We, the Texas State Committee of the S. L. P., at a special meeting, held this day, after careful consideration of the arguments in regard to the S. T. & L. A. and the tax question:

RESOLVED, To endorse the attitude of the National Executive Committee and our official Party organs, THE PEOPLE and the "Vorwärts," in their controversy with the "New Yorker Volkszeitung"; and further

RESOLVED, To protest against the flooding of this State with the special issues of the "Volkszeitung," published by the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association, creating the belief that it is a personal fight between the Editors of said papers instead of a question of principles.

A. T. MILLS,
HUGO LEICK,
A. LEITNER,
CHAS. MIEROW,
EDWIN T. AYVER,
B. T. HARRIS.Texas State Committee, S. L. P.
San Antonio, Tex., June 11, 1899.

THE CHICK OF THE FABLE.

Missouri born, New York raised, newspaper trained, I frankly admit that the heart, history and future of this Republic depend on questions that are going to be settled in the great West. The West is going to teach the rest of the country how to solve the problem of squaring political economy with the rights of humanity. The East gets little, but hard and fast, dominated. The West mixes sentiment with them. The result is an effervescence in both parties. But moneyhood and manhood will soon find they must agree, and that manhood must come to the top.

The above expression by St. Clair McKelway, Editor of the "Brooklyn Eagle," is turning up everywhere in the "reform" press of the West. It seems to have been uttered as a condensed bit of the philosophy of history, and to be accepted as such. Yet, the fact is, that the utterance is but a repetition of the chick, the fable tells us of, that started the history of the world by looking into the shell it had just broken through. The blunderous notion of Mr. McKelway may, however, serve the purpose of calling attention to a rather important socio-biologic fact.

As well say, with the sun at the zenith at the Meridian of New York, while beyond the Rockies the twilight of dawn still prevails, that the condition of the East is one scorched by a blazing heat, while that of the West is tempered with shade; as well say that as to claim that the economic-political condition of the West is inherently different from that of the East.

There is nothing peculiar to the twilight stage of the West when noon-tide heat reigns here. The same twilight stage was gone through here; and the identical noon-day sun will prevail there. So with the economic-political stage of the two sections.

Capitalism, first started on our Eastern coast, reaches here its noon-tide sooner; started later westward, matures there later. The very twilight dawn of capitalism, noticed in the West, is a sign of the eventual noon-tide of capitalism there. As thither are sent the machines that have become obsolete here, so thence will such twilight machinery eventually be driven off and supplanted with the noon-tide machine of Capital, higher developed.

No unimportant fact this is. To appreciate it is essential to the wiping out of illusions, and the urging on of the era of practical work.

As man's conceptions are a reflex of the system of production, so are the views of the East and the West but a reflex of their respective stages of development. There is in neither any inherent "sentiment." The same "sentiments" now found floating in the West, once floated along the Atlantic. With the vanishing of the twilight and the approaching of the noon-tide of capitalism here, these "sentiments," veritable utopian dreams, vanished, and, in the

same measure, sprang up westward, to vanish there too, like the receding twilight before the nearing sun.

If the McKelways will raise them above the intellectual level of the chick in the fable; if they will realize that the history of the East did not start yesterday, ready made; if, in short, they will post themselves upon the history of the land, then will they apprehend a truth that will greatly stead them and all our children: the truth that the "history of the future" will not be settled either by the West or by the East, nor by any "sentiments" peculiar to any one region; that the "history of the future" will be settled by the WHOLE country just as soon as the WHOLE country is ripe for settlement, and that the requisite ripeness for settlement depends upon the wholly unsentimental, the hard, fact of developed Capital well understood.

Not until then will the Nation's manhood, referred to by Mr. McKelway, be a manhood worth speaking of.

No "manhood" deserves the name that is not intellectually equipped to perform man's work.

HUNTING TRAMPS.

The way tramps are beginning to be looked upon by our "authorities" is something much more bulky than the proverbial straw that gives the direction of the stream. Time was when the tramp was looked upon, and well nigh treated, as locusts. His appearance was considered a forerunner of trouble; he was chased away with dogs and guns; anything possible was done to drive the tramp away. All that is now passing away. The tramp is now looked for in several localities. And as he is grown skittish, companies are organized to hunt and capture him, and take him to the places whence once he was driven out as a pest.

How comes this change about? Has a new heart got into our "authorities"? Is it an impulse towards atonement, a wave of Christian, Messianic philanthropy that is passing over the land?

Bless your heart, no. The secret is that the tramp has acquired value.

Capitalist government, always the government of Capitalists, undergoes certain developments, and has several manifestations. One time, and in spots, it is abstractly the government of Capitalists,—in the interest of none in particular and of all in general. At other times, and in other spots, it is pre-eminently the government of certain capitalists, and only secondarily the government of all. At such times and spots, the individual Capitalists, who were successful in the scramble for office, turn the office directly to their own profit. And these are now trying to exploit the tramp.

Labor, cheap though it is and can be made, is not as cheap as many a Capitalist needs it. However low wages may be, no wages at all is still lower. The tramp can be got for nothing. That is to say, his labor can be had without pay, and the cost of keeping him can be thrown upon other capitalists in the shape of town taxes. This explains the secret of the "change of heart"; this is the "milk in the coconut" of the hunting parties, one hears of nowadays, going out in search of tramps.

In spots, town Mayoralties, Judgeships, etc., etc., are only vantage places from which and through which to secure Labor for nothing by shaughing "tramps" and making them work in the shops of successful politicians.

As we go to press an Italian comrade sends word that S. Turati and all the other Italian journalists involved in the recent bread riots of May 9 have been set free. Beside that, Turati was re-elected by the voters of Milan with 4,000 votes; furthermore, as a result of the state of siege and as a demonstration of solidarity with the victims of the capitalist class, the voters of Milan did what was not even expected by the most enthusiastic Socialists: At the municipal election of June 11, two days after the granted freedom of their leader, the entire Socialist ticket was elected with a majority of over 10,000 votes. When the result was known it is said that it was necessary to keep down the enthusiastic demonstrations of the people by calling out the army corps.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found the announcement of the mass meeting for the DAILY PEOPLE, to be held in Teutonia Hall, Third avenue and 15th street, this Friday evening. The attention of the Leechburg, Pa., "Yankee Socialist" is also called to the item. It may furnish him material for another glowing article on the labor-skinner whom it so much admires.

The English translation of Karl Marx' "Eighteenth Brumaire," that some time ago ran through THE PEOPLE, is now to be had bound in an elegant volume of 78 pages, with Marx picture as frontispiece. No Socialist, even though he be no student, and no student, even though he be no Socialist, can afford to be without it. Apply Labor News Co., 147 E. 23d street, N. Y. Price, 25 cents.

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

Even if we did not know it to be a fact, there is internal evidence from the columns of the New York "Journal" that it has been buying "Appeal to Reason" gold bricks. Where else can this wonderful bit of economics come from?

The middleman is a necessity only where the social organization is incomplete?

It is unnecessary to conjecture what kind of social system that must be where there will be no machinery of exchange and distribution (the middle man), or what kind of "completeness" that social system must enjoy. It is not unlikely that the "gold brick" who perpetrated the above passage was not thinking on these lines at all. What he was thinking about is the "middle class," and having heard without understanding the term, and, meaning to display knowledge, he fell into the blunder; nor is it likely that his paymaster, the "yellow" Hearst, would know better.

At any rate, the middle man is one thing, the middle class in another. The latter is an evidence of society in a state of transition, and will eventually vanish; the former fills a function that co-operative labor demands.

It is with sorrow we record the suspension of the Minneapolis, Minn., "Tocsin." In its short career it gave promise of much good. But it seems the local field was not yet ripe for such an undertaking. The "Tocsin" consolidated with the Chicago, Ill., "Worker's Call."

There is something supremely naive, and yet supremely instructive in the following observations of the London, England, "Justice":

We are still some months away from the Trade Union Congress, but it is none too soon to remind Socialists of the importance necessary for securing it that the delegates of the various organizations shall be men who will confirm and enforce the strong Socialist resolution carried by 700,000 to 400,000 at the Congress of last year. Our ideas are rapidly making way, but, unfortunately, owing to want of previous connection and through disunity, the resolutions in favor of Socialist measures are frattered away. A WHOLE GANG OF REACTIONISTS ARE RETURNED ON THE PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE ELECTED BY THE VOTES OF THE VERY SAME MEN WHO HAVE JUST ENTHUSIASTICALLY PASSED THE SOCIALIST RESOLUTION.

This is a very serious mistake. With scarcely an exception the old trade union leaders are either the mere tools of the Liberal wheepers, who pay them, create them magistrates, and in general bribe them in one way or another to do the dirty work of the capitalist Radical party AGAINST the interests of the workers, or they are the cynics of the workers, who are engaged at Little Rock, and Radical hypocrites and despairing of the apathy of the workers, deliberately join the reactionary faction as the less dishonest, if, in some respects, the more brutal of two cliques of predators.

It does sound supremely naive to hear, at this late hour, on English soil, on the classic ground of capital, where the Pure and Simple trade union was first born and developed, expressions of surprise at the worthlessness of resolutions passed by bodies ruled by Labor Fakirs. We have here long learned that such resolutions are an indication of wrong, rather than indicative of good intentions; we have here learned that such "Socialist" resolutions are intended as sops for the gullible, and that where passed they are a sure sign that the Socialist Movement is still weak and cheatable. All this has been learned here long ago, and when mentioned, is mentioned in the tone not of wonderment but of war.

Instructive it is as a justification of the American tactics to fight the Labor Fakir by smashing his pedestal.

Says the San Francisco, Cal., "Class Struggle":

The Prince of Wales and Ted Sloan, the prince of jockeys, met the other day and exchanged the compliments of the season. The difference between them and the aristocracy is that the former rode on the backs of horses, driving them to victory, while the latter, perched from his birth on the backs of humans, spurs them on to disaster. The world could get along finely without horse jockeys and princes, but the harm done humankind by the latter proportioned to the former is as mountains to mole hills.

The below item of news, taken from the San Francisco, Cal., "Call", was certainly overlooked by labor-lover W. R. Hearst, and was left out of his two papers, the New York "Journal" and the San Francisco "Examiner":

INCENDIARY FIRES

FOLLOW A STRIKE.

Three Attempts to Destroy a Building on the Hearst Ranch Near San Simeon.

Cayucos, June 10.—Three incendiary fires were started yesterday in Superintendent Taylor's residence on the Hearst ranch, owned by Mrs. Phoebe Hearst and W. R. Hearst, near San Simeon. The fires were started from the outside. They were discovered before much damage was done. A Chinese cook was arrested on suspicion and held for trial. Thirty laborers struck for higher wages, shorter hours and better food a week ago. Their demands were not allowed, and all left the ranch. It is supposed the Chinese fired the residence through sympathy for the striking laborers.

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The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

A TRUE STORY.

Being a Citation of Authorities on the Proposition that the Workers Pay the Taxes.

Herr Tossofastein, the leader of the progressive, purely American movement, announced that his heart was too full for utterance—in English—so he would stick to his element. As his element was not yet on draught he contented himself with watching his good comrade, Mrs. Dunover, as she drove her forth into a Frankfurter. The sausage turned on her with a savage yelp, but her husband knocked it on the head and allowed her to continue her meal, while he dilated at length on the excellence of such a bill of fare. It was food for mind, food for body, and taken it all in all, a very good substitute for something to eat. Collateral Hawkins, also of the American Movement, leaned over to Tossofastein and whispered:

"Why does Comrade Dunover say so much: 'Of me, of my dog'?"

"O, that is the way with him always,

talking shop, talking shop. You know he is an extensive sausage manufacturer."

"Does he know anything about Socialism?"

"You surprise me. Of course he doesn't. Is there anything more to learn about it?"

"Then, why," said Hawkins triumphantly, "isn't he Editor of the 'Volkszeitung'? You are trying to deceive me."

Mr. Collateral Hawkins, who had the mean harsh look of a man who is professionally charitable for a living, now drew from his pocket a letter from John Tobin in which it was announced that the 225,000 shoemakers, including the 100,000 who receive less than \$300 a year, had paid their \$20,000,000 and more extra taxes due from themselves and family.

It filled Tossofastein with joy, and it added to the rosy picture he had in mind of the thousands of working women, possessors of from one to five children who as yet earned neither their salt nor their tax. How these mothers would rejoice at the thought that they paid more out in taxes than they had earned, and yet they had enough left to exist in as much misery as formerly. As they sat in their boudoirs of nights idly thumping the lute, and doing into choice and elegant English the poems of Rosnard for the delectation of their children, they could teach them between whiles to walk manfully up and pay their taxes, and trust their middle class exploiters to help them lower the rate. Of course capital and labor are friends and can make a common issue of this matter which oppresses both of them. Lucky shoemakers, lucky widowed mothers!

"If it hadn't been for us," said Mr. Collateral Hawkins, "the working class would never know how much they paid. The S. L. P.—pooh! it makes my heart bleed to think they cannot see the things we see. Ain't it?"

"Yes," replied Tossofastein, "that is why we must support the S. D. P. Now the great difference between the S. D. P. and the S. L. P. is that the S. D. P. believes in principles but not in tactics, while the S. L. P. believes in tactics but not in principles. Thus we must go one step at a time, and I have every reason to hope that I shall be the next step. I trust Debs. Debs is every inch a man."

"Now, now, that is too narrow and dogmatic," said the Rev. Spooner McPinnipiper, a recent acquisition. "What you have said hitherto is reasonable and logical, but that last assertion might drive away many people who were in sympathy with us. Let us substitute for 'every inch' say every two inches, or two inches and a half. Thus we can retain everyone as a friend."

"Ah," said Mr. Tossofastein, "if we knew that before, it would be easy for our Anarchist comrades to come to us direct instead of going into the S. L. P. for five or ten minutes as they do now. We shall put it in place of the farmers' demand. That demand has already broken us up into the Plankists and the anti-Plankists, but you, a Socialist of two days and number twelve standing, have solved the difficulty. Now as the time is passing, we shall call upon our brother, elected as he is to be our S. D. P. organizer, because we could find no one else who knew less about Socialism than he, to offer up a few remarks for the good of himself."

The Rev. McPinnipiper arose and said: "The middle class, that great founder of civilization, is now in danger from the inroads which progress is making upon it. We are plunged into Egyptian night, and there is the sound of tempests which bodes no good to the monsters who would destroy the fair and stately pile. We must stand together and in the name of that first great Socialist learn that we cannot expect to do anything of ourselves, but that those better than we must do it for us. The better class alone can lift the burden of taxes which now bears down the working class. They want to do something for you men, and they have always wanted to assist you, but you have been unruly and mistrusting. Learn that it does not do for us to jump on a man when he is on our neck. Learn that the time is coming when we shall be one united brotherhood, equal to the other, all greater than the others. When that day comes we shall see the moon rise in all its glory."

F. M.

Stoneham, Mass.

LECTURES.

The City Executive Committee of Section New York, S. L. P., has arranged for open air meetings at Fort George, 14th street and Madison avenue, New York, every Sunday afternoon, beginning to-day, 2 p. m. Comrade Schulberg and others will be the speakers.

ARTHUR KEEF, of New York, will deliver a discourse on the principles of Socialism Boston, S. L. P. Sunday evening, June 25 at 8 p. m., at Puritan Hall, 99 Washington street. Subject: "S. T. & L. A. vs Old Trades Unionism." Admission, to defray expenses, 10 cents.

Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time. It will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and facilitate work at

A COMING STORM.

(Continued from page 1.)

sumptuous graves. The cutters are myopic from gazing on the leather, and our women are twisted and pulled out of shape by constantly bending over their machines. The average person, let him work for a few years, will find that the strain makes him a poor dyspeptic, broken in health and crushed in spirit.

Not many years ago we looked upon a man of thirty-five as being in his prime. To-day he is an old man at thirty, and the increased speed at which we must work is constantly making him older. Years count against him, and at the bench in a very short time he crowds in a life that should extend over many years of usefulness. We must rise for our self-preservation, because the dance has only just commenced, and as we have been forced to work faster, so should we learn to think and act faster.

The shoe machinery trust controls, in one department or another, some machine which the manufacturer must have. The Goodyear Company, the McKay and the lasting machine, taken together, cover the field effectively. We have tried for years, in the lasting department, to hold off the machine, and we found that we were running our heads against a stone wall. When the tacker came we rushed at it, showed ourselves possessed of little more power of reasoning than the animal which bites the stone or the stick that hits it, and never gives thought to the hand that throws or strikes.

Flagg, of the Tacker Company, saw that his chance had come, so he manipulated strike after strike and at last succeeded in unloading his stock on the Nigger Head Company. In this work he was aided by the unionists, corrupt or ignorant, it makes no difference which, both were effective, and the lasters, the only department which retained much skill, were placed with the rest of the workers. The Nigger Head does no more work, but it subdivides the work and makes a man's skill as a laster stand in his own way. A green boy can pull over more shoes than can a man who knows how one should be lasted.

The McKay Company wits its fastening and heelining machines, the Reece button hole machine and the lasting machines, having cleared away the last obstacles, join forces, and have now prepared for a new and more decisive move. The majority of the machines are not sold but are leased, and the companies charge what royalty they choose. Thus the manufacturer, large or small, are at the mercy of the machine, and when the word comes for the trust to take the shoemaking business into its hands, there is nothing to prevent it.

Thus we see that the machine trust leads to the shoe trust. We see that the small man lives for the time being on sufferance. The large man stays while the trust finds it unprofitable to move against him. The large and the small have a common cause against the trust, but when they ask the help of the workers, let the workers go over the history of the last few years and read aright its lesson. We have a cause against capitalism. The very rapidity with which the trust development goes on proves that the direct fight, the lining up for the final battle are almost at hand.

The shoe machinery is only one side of the affair. On the other we have the combination of the upper-leather manufacturers. New England has lost her former prestige in this as in other industries, and whether she will retain the tanneries she now has depends upon the willingness of the people to work as cheaply as will the people elsewhere. The place where the industry settles is of little consequence. The thing of moment is that it forms part of a great combine, and it will serve to drive the curriers deeper into the mad.

One thing stood in the way of this trust for years. The packing houses, the Armour's, Swifts, etc., hold a heavy hand on the hide market, and it was impossible to move without letting them into the game. The shoe manufacturer took comfort from this, and with the usual middle class blindness believed that he was safe. He thought the trust would never come, but to-day he faces it, and the preliminary weeding-out has already commenced.

With all the shoe materials in the trust we may say that the trust is formed. In the Presidential campaign we shall doubtless have many "ex-*ta*" to tell us the story of their wrongs and ask us to come with them and fight against the "octopus."

While the art of manufacturing shoes has been brought to a high point, the condition of the workers has been going downward. The direct cut-down, the indirect cut-down, and the better organization of the craft have given the men scarcely time to breath. There is apparently no limit to the speed which can be developed, but while you may speed a man up, you also break him the sooner. Thus hundreds are daily thrown aside and forced into the wandering tribes. Half the craft belongs almost wholly to the tramps. The family is broken, bonds ties are severed and the conditions and strain to which he is forced to submit have rendered many of our fellow workers mental and physical imbeciles, moral imbeciles. Every spark of courage and every grain of manhood have long ago been absorbed by the leather. The knowledge that half the shoemakers at a given time are idle has forced us to hold on to the wheel until we broke on it, or until we were replaced by younger and stronger men.

We have seen our wives, our daughters, our sisters, yes and our mothers forced into the factory. We have seen them forced out again, driven into the street. We know what conditions in the factory bring, yet we have shut our eyes to it all and submitted. In the average shoe town a man and a woman, unmarried, live together. While both are employed, all is harmony. When the man is thrown out the woman supports him. When the woman loses her job the man deserts her. So goes the race, and the strong, the weak, the pure and the impure are all thrown together until it seems a mass of confused and unintangible mesh of error, of crime and of fate.

A boy of sixteen has more chance than a man of thirty. A boy's muscles are pliant and he learns easily to per-

form the work assigned him. So while it is possible to extract more surplus value from the boy, girl and woman they will be used. The only alternative of uncomplaining, unthinking, life-destroying servitude is the ownership by the people of all the means of production and to fight as the S. L. P. has fought during the past few years.

The scab—and who is the scab in the shoe industry? The man who risks his life by going into the shop while the strike is on? The man who stands, hat in hand, and begs for a job when the strike is broken? The man who, when the strike is declared off, wanders broken-hearted to some neighboring town and takes the place of some man as needly as himself but not as fast? Is the scab the man who refuses to join the union? They may each have good cause for such actions. They may have wives and children who demand bread. They may themselves know the pangs of hunger. Above all, they may have learned from bitter experience what the result of such a strike will be. Yet they are scabs, they are traitors to their class, but they have with them a goodly company of much applauded men. The unionists who uses his union position to step to a Government job: the heelers for capitalist parties, the men like Daley of Lynn, Marden of Stoneham, Skeffington, McSweeney, Murray of Marlboro—these who sponge up and grow fat on the blood of the wage workers are also scabs, and are more dangerous than any poor wretch who goes into the factory.

We have got every ounce of good which was in the old union out of it, and to-day instead of being a weapon for us, it is one against us. Our class enemies know perfectly well the force of combination on the political field.

They know it so well that they use us to make that combination good. They rob us in the shop, and they make social outcasts and degraded starvings of us, yet we in our turn humbly bow to them at the ballot, giving into their hands the powers of Government to crush us still further.

See what a shoemaker is. Every time there is a strike, a shop full of men who know about the business is thrown together. They are, with a little pushing and driving, whacked into shape, and become very good tenders of machines. In Plant's and in Little's factories where shoes of apparently excellent workmanship are made, the forcing is so hard that even shoemakers cannot stand it, and as a result, the crew is changed almost entirely every month. Yet there is never any stoppage in the out-put. If the crew left every week they could still fill the shop up and make shoes.

Shoemakers cannot go into a new trade: they cannot afford to cobble shoes; they cannot find places trumpling lawns; it takes political influence to sweep streets; they cannot "return to the soil." All the avenues which would lead backward have been blocked. Society has burned its boats and we must press forward or be crushed. We have learned some bitter lessons during the past few years, and the existence of a clean-cut Socialist Party augurs well for the future. As we stand now facing the revolution, we, who cannot avoid the battle, should remember that our class, and our class alone, is morally capable of carrying it to a successful issue. No other class than the working class, no other party than the S. L. P. has the intelligence or the knowledge necessary for the task. Other parties and other classes are reactionary, and reaction spells blood. Shoemakers are the same as other workers. I have instanced them because I know their condition. I know furthermore that before the year is out the S. T. & L. A. will have made itself felt, and that the men who have fought so long against themselves are turning anew to do battle for themselves and for their class.

S. S.
Boston, Mass.

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CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communication, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

Pounding Hard in Slaterville.

THE PEOPLE.—Section North Smithfield had its first battle with the old parties in the 4th instant. We had four candidates in the field for Assessors and Town Sergeant. We will note: 50 to 90 in straight Socialist votes. The local papers note of our being the first to vote and of our 31 straight votes. The fun began right away with the boulders. We got right down to business and caught the Democratic heelers giving out checks three times in the 45 minutes. We had a clash at once. This Democratic heelers had taken over to the Republican heelers and told him all about our being after them. The fun was at its height by this time. Everybody was excited. We called on the Town Sergeant to stop the check business; but he refused to do it; he tried to give us a big shout, including our own business and he would mind his own business. He was a public officer and we wanted him to do his duty; but he was up for re-election and he could not get elected by an honest vote. This Democratic heelers was running against him. It is believed by a great many people here that we were counted out of some of our vote; but it is pretty good for the meeting.

A committee, consisting of the mover and seconder, was elected to arrange for the meeting. The strike here took a new turn to-day, six men came here to look the place before bringing their families. After the agent's brother got done showing them the two best tenements in the place, we walked right up to him and told them we would like to tell them our side of the trouble so we showed them some of our pay for a week's work. That made them look at us again. They returned to the office and three weeks were brought out with the second hand, who is one of our fakers. He is a Democrat, whom the people have elected to office, but who never did anything but ride as dead-head on the street cars between here and Woonsocket.

WM. F. TAYLOR.

Slaterville, R. I., June 11.

A Significant Incident. In Hudson County, N. J.

TO THE PEOPLE.—At a meeting of Section Hudson County, New Jersey, S. L. P. held at Blechschmidt's Hall, 666 Avenue A, Hoboken, N. J., on Saturday, June 10, friends of the "pure and simple" received a set-back that ought to teach them that the Party will not tolerate any connection with organizations that resort to the corrupt tactics and usages of capitalist parties.

It is customary to hold a semi-annual meeting of the Section in January and July, but, as near the meeting was a little before the annual time in order to settle a question that has caused much discussion in the Party.

At the last spring election, an organization known as the Bartenders' Association, affiliated with the Central Labor Federation of Hudson County, which is supposed to be composed mainly of Socialists, organized from the Democratic candidate for Mayor in Hoboken and openly worked his tickets at the polls on election day. Charges were preferred against this organization by the Socialist Labor Party and proven, but the Association still retains its membership in the Central Labor Federation, who declare they have not the power to expel them.

Under these circumstances the County Committee passed a resolution withdrawing its support and refusing to aid or co-operate with the Federation in the future.

Efforts to reverse this decision having failed in the County Committee, the matter was referred by that body to the semi-annual meeting.

The hour named for the meeting was 2 o'clock, but it was after three before the Section was called to order. From the first the friends of the labor fakers were active and were apparently sanguine of success.

After the election of officers for the ensuing six months, an important business was to consider the resolution passed by the County Committee, severing all connection between the S. L. P. and the Federation.

The supporters of the labor fakers showed

their ignorance of parliamentary usage by

selecting, as the mover of the reconsideration proposition, one who voted in the negative on the original motion, who was, therefore, not qualified to ask for reconsideration.

When a comrade made this point of order and the chair sustained it, a member who had voted affirmatively was induced to make the motion, but the seconder had voted in the negative and this motion was also invalid, but nevertheless, it was acted on.

After a debate of nearly two hours, participated in by fifteen members, the motion to reconsider was lost by a vote of over two to one, 18 in the affirmative to 38 against.

An exciting incident occurred at the close of the meeting, that will probably cause the expulsion of one or more members from the Party. Some of those who supported the corrupt labor organization, who were in the hall, were shouting and cheering for the S. L. P. called for "three cheers for Tammany Hall." He was quickly surrounded and would have been expelled from the Party there and then if the body had the power to do so. His case will come up before the County Committee at its next meeting and he will, no doubt, be expelled.

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OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, 184 William street, N. Y.

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS—Secretary, Robert Bandlow, 103 Chapman street, Cleveland, O.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—National Executive Committee, Secretary George Moore, 61 Hyde street, Montreal.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—147 East 23rd street, New York City. The party's literary agency.

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

TO ALL SECTIONS
AND PARTY MEMBERS
OF THE S. L. P.

COMRADES.—Section Pittsburgh, Pa., has submitted, for a general vote, the below resolution after having secured the support of the following Party Sections in accordance with Art. IV., Sec. 4, of the National Constitution: Buena Vista, West Newton, Dubois, Wilmerding and Philadelphia, Pa.; Canton, O.; New Britain, Conn.; and Providence, R. I.

RESOLUTION.

WHEREAS, The conduct of H. Stahl, a member of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party, as censured by the N. E. C. at its session of November 15, 1898, as commented on in the General Committee of Section New York at its session of last February 25, and as appeared from his conduct in the "Volkszeitung" Association, is in opposition to the Party's well-established tactics and interests; and

WHEREAS, The N. E. C. is not a legislative body, where all shades of opinion may be represented, but is an executive body to execute the will of the Party; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That Section Pittsburgh, Pa., at a meeting held April 30, 1899, do hereby move to the N. E. C. that a general vote of the Party membership be forthwith taken upon the following motion;

RESOLVED, That the seat of H. Stahl be declared vacant, and the N. E. C. be instructed to call for another election to fill the vacancy created by his removal; and

RESOLVED, That the name of no candidate nominated for member of the N. E. C. shall be submitted for election, nor the vote cast for any such be counted unless, before his name is submitted to a vote, he shall have filed with the National Secretary a pledge that he stands where the Party stands in Tactics as well as in Principles, and will loyally represent the Party in both; and that this clause be made a part of the National Constitution of the S. L. P.

By order of Section Pittsburgh of Pennsylvania.

W. J. EBERLE, Secretary.

Since the third of the foregoing resolutions involves an amendment of our constitution, it must, under Section 1 of "Miscellaneous Regulations," be held open for amendments for the space of five weeks from the date of this issue.

Within this time, that is to say until SUNDAY, JULY 30, amendments may be proposed and must be sent to the undersigned. The whole matter will then be submitted, for a general vote, together with such amendments as may have been sent in.

By Order of the National Executive Committee, S. L. P.

HENRY KUHN, Secretary,
184 William street,
New York City.

Sections' Resolutions on Dissensions Raised by the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" on the Subject of the Party's Principles and Tactics.

SECTION NEWPORT NEWS, VA.

At a regular meeting of Section Newport News, held June 18, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, We regard the retrograde policy and anti-Socialist tactics of the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" as detrimental to our Party interests and advancement; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we denounce the stand taken by the "Volkszeitung" as false and treasonable, and that we fully endorse the action of our State Committee and of Section Richmond on this burning question; and heartily approve the attitude of the National Executive Committee and the Editors of THE PEOPLE and the "Vorwärts" in their uncompromising faithfulness to the Socialist Labor Party principles.

FRANK MILLER, Organizer.
HUGH O'CONNOR, Secretary.

SECTION BOSTON, MASS.

At the last regular meeting held by the City Committee of Section Boston, on June 15, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, In the reply of the Board of Directors of the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association to the communication of the National Executive Committee, S. L. P., we have before us information sufficient to convict the Board of Directors of flagrantly usurping the claim of ownership of THE PEOPLE, and of a moral trust for the S. L. P. be it therefore

RESOLVED, That we Section Boston, demand the unconditional surrender of our Party property, the effects belonging to the official organs, namely, THE PEOPLE and "Vorwärts," to the National Executive Committee of the S. L. P.

EDW. L. ROSEMAN, Organizer Section Boston, S. L. P.

California.

SAN JOSE.—On Friday, June 2, at a school election in Gardner District, a suburb of this place, the S. L. P. candidate polled more than 40 per cent. of the total vote.

On the evening of June 7, at Turnerville Hall, we held a successful mass meeting to protest against the "Vorwärts" policy. The speakers were Comrades Fred C. Matthes, Harry Ryan, E. B. Mercadier and E. T. Kingsley. There was much enthusiastic applause, breaking into cheers at times, close attention and no opposition. The initiative in this matter was taken by Section San Francisco, and we believe it the best available method of showing our policy to the public. A collection was taken up to defray half expenses.

Last Sunday, at our regular monthly so-

cial hall was had. A splendid pro-

gramme was had and a general good time was indulged in. These entertainments are very popular in San Jose.

Among the able speakers who have re-

cently addressed our propaganda meetings are Comrades James A. Bulston, Thos. Repford, Wm. Edlin, E. T. Kingsley and A. H. Andre. Much additional interest is being taken in our street meetings, and the boys are doing work that counts.

June 21, we give another entertainment and dance for the benefit of the reading room and headquarters. At the last of these entertainments a thousand people were present.

OSCAR M. GIBBS.

Connecticut.

BRIDGEPORT.—There will be a Section meeting at Headquarters in Sailor Building, Main street, Wednesday, June 28, at 8 p. m. sharp. Important business will be transacted. All members of the District Committee will please report.

The Section will hold its picnic at Stadler's Park, North Bridgeport, Sunday, July 16; tickets, 10 cents. Comrades will prove their loyalty by working for the success of this picnic.

Will those who are in sympathy with, or willing to join a Local of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance kindly communicate with the undersigned to attend meeting on Wednesday, June 28.

C. J. MERCER, Organizer.

Kansas.

STATEMENT OF KANSAS STATE COMMITTEE OF FUNDS RECEIVED ON GENERAL AGITATION FUND FOR MONTH OF MAY.

A. B. Harrison, Topeka	\$1.00
A. A. Carnahan, Concordia	2.00
Thos. L. Lamm, ditto	2.00
M. V. Price, ditto	2.50
Steve Welsh, Pittsburg	5.50
Joe Roberts, ditto	1.00
J. F. Elkner, ditto	1.00
L. N. Thompson, Lawrence	2.00
Total	\$11.50

J. F. ELKNER, State Secretary.

Maryland.

R. T. Marcymer, the Secretary of the Maryland State Committee, reports change of address to: 2544 Wilkins avenue, Baltimore, Md.

Massachusetts.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE COMMITTEE.

The State Committee at its last meeting voted to put the State Organizer, Comrade Malloney, into the field right away. It will probably be some two weeks before he will be at work. Several centers have been selected as points to work from, he first coming to Worcester, then to Grafton, Worcester, Marlboro, Hudson, Worcester, and Spencer. From Abington center he will work Brockton, Weymouth, and Whitman; other centers will be announced later.

To keep the Organizer in the field it will require an income of about \$100 each month to be expended for this purpose, as abundance of good literature is necessary, including our paper, THE PEOPLE.

The State has voted to form the Auxiliary, a society organized to pay 10 cents per week, and it will require a membership of about 250 to provide the necessary funds.

Two communications have been received in this office asking the S. C. C. to consider the question of holding the next State convention earlier than the last, in September.

Two articles have also appeared in the "Proletarian" concerning it, and the Committee views it that as the capitalists have a strong party organization, we too must have a stronger one, and the voters of Massachusetts at our last State election put the S. L. P. in position to hold their own.

Following donations were received toward the expenses of the Conference: D. P. Club 16th A. D., \$1; 21st A. D., \$1; 24 A. D., \$1; 32d and 33d A. D.'s, 50c; 20th A. D., Brooklyn, Br. 3, 50c.

Seven new delegates were seated.

D. P. Clubs have been organized in the 16th A. D., 26th A. D., Br. 2, 30th A. D., Br. 1, and 31st A. D., 50c.

Comrade Krusk's offer to pay at the mass meeting free of charge was accepted with thanks.

Committee reported that the mass meeting will be held on Friday evening, June 23, at Teutonia Assembly Rooms, 3d avenue, bet. 15th and 16th streets.

It has been decided to have the manifesto issued by the Conference printed on circulars.

The Executive Committee has been instructed to inquire from the Connecticut State Committee whether they have any plan as to how the proposed fair shall be arranged.

The resignation of S. Klein, Recording Secretary, was accepted, and Comrade Julius Hammer elected by acclamation to fill the vacancy.

Following organizations responded to the roll call: 2, 12, 13, 14, 18, 21, 29 Br. 2, 28, 30 Br. 2, 32 & 33, D. P. Club No. 1, D. P. Club 16th A. D., 21st A. D., \$1; 24 A. D., 21st A. D., 23d and 32d A. D.'s, 50c; 20th A. D., Brooklyn, Br. 3, 50c.

All communications were seated.

Comrades should get a copy of the election acts of 1898. Write to Wm. Olin, Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in it you will find full information regarding caucuses.

Comrade Malloney writes me he will leave his job for the Party work on July 8.

L. D. USHER, Secretary.

New York.

The Scandinavian comrades are going to have an excursion to-day, June 25, to Roton Point, Conn., for the benefit of the Scandinavian Party organs. Boat will leave Pier No. 1 (new) N. R. (Battery) at 8:30 a. m., and East 31st street at 9:30 a. m. Comrades wish a pleasant day should not require to come along.

The 20th Assembly District has removed its headquarters to 328 East 28th street, where it will meet on the 2d and 4th Thursdays of every month. Send all communications to John Slevin, 349 East 31st street.

Pennsylvania.

SECTION ERIE wishes to invite all the readers of THE PEOPLE in Erie to their meetings every Friday evening in Keller's Hall, 2514 Peach street.

Rhode Island.

The regular annual State Convention of the S. L. P. of Rhode Island will be held Sunday, July 18, 1899, at 10 a. m. in Textile Hall, 1835 Westminster street, Olneyville square, Providence. Order of business: Reports of officers; selection of seat of State Committee; act relating to political parties (new caucus act so-called); and general parades. Out of town comrades are urged to be present at the convention.

R. I. STATE COMMITTEE, T. CURRAN, Secretary.

The Socialist Labor Party of Rhode Island, the 16th A. D., will be held Sunday, July 2, 1899. The steamer "Barque" will leave Fall River Wharf, South Water street, foot of Power street, Providence, at 9:45 a. m., sail direct to Newport. Two hours will be allowed at Newport, giving sufficient time to visit the Beach. The rest of the day will be spent in sailing around Mt. Hope and Narragansett Bay, returning to Providence between 6 and 7 p. m. Tickets for adults are 35 cents, and for children under 12 years 20 cents. Tickets should be procured of the members in advance as it may be necessary to charge extra on all tickets sold at the wharf on account of the right of contact required by the Steamship Company. This is a cheap excursion as will be run by our own organization, and the hour of starting and return is fixed to meet the convenience of comrades outside of Providence. It is hoped they will be present in good numbers, and assist in making the excursion a financial success. The treasury is empty and a season of expensive propaganda ahead of us.

R. I. STATE COMMITTEE, S. L. P. T. CURRAN, Secretary.

SECTION BOSTON, MASS.

At the last regular meeting held by the City Committee of Section Boston, on June 15, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, In the reply of the Board of Directors of the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association to the communication of the National Executive Committee, S. L. P., we have before us information sufficient to convict the Board of Directors of flagrantly usurping the claim of ownership of THE PEOPLE, and of a moral trust for the S. L. P. be it therefore

RESOLVED, That we Section Boston, demand the unconditional surrender of our Party property, the effects belonging to the official organs, namely, THE PEOPLE and "Vorwärts," to the National Executive Committee of the S. L. P.

EDW. L. ROSEMAN, Organizer Section Boston, S. L. P.

California.

MILWAUKEE.—Wisconsin Permanent Agitation Fund.—The Wisconsin State Committee has established a fund to be used in carrying on the Socialist agitation throughout the State. All contributions to this fund should be sent to the State Secretary, Frank K. Wilke, 1847 North street, Milwaukee. All receipts will be published in the Party organs.

Previously acknowledged \$3.00
Gustave Rother, Butternut 5.00
Miss Anna Wilke, Milwaukee 5.00
Emil Fiedlens, ditto 25

Total \$8.75

FRANK R. WILKE, Secretary.

Last Sunday, at our regular monthly so-

General Executive Board S. T. & L. A.

The regular meeting of the General Executive Board was held on June 15. Members present: Vogt, Luck, Hoffman, Murphy and Browet. Hoffman, chairman.

Communications:—One from F. J. Darch, Organizer of Section London, Ont., forwarding an application for a Cigarmakers' Local and stating that the organization was now well established in the city and increasing at each meeting. Secretary was instructed to notify Comrade Darch, that as there were now a sufficient number of Locals in London to form a District, to issue a call to organize the same.

One from L. A. 244, of Toronto, Can., Cloakmakers' Union, stating that T. E. and C. Co., cloak manufacturers, are importing large quantities. York, on the promise of plenty of work and good pay. About 20 men had gone there, and found the prices lower than they are in New York, and they would willingly return had they the funds to do so. L. A. 244 had applied to the local office in charge of the International Labor Law, and he informed them that it was specifically suspended in Canada now as a political dodge, so no prosecution followed, but the firm were told not to import any more at present. The firm is now getting their employees to write to their friends in other cities and try and induce them to go there. L. A. 244 also requests the Party papers throughout the country to publish the Secretary.

One from Washington, D. C., requesting that an Organizer be sent there for the month of August, as they wish to perfect their organization and demand better conditions next trade. Referred to the Secretary.

One from M. W. Wilkins, Editor "Class Struggle," San Francisco, Cal., stating that the longer he studied the more he saw the need of the S. T. & L. A. in California, and other Western States, and requested organizing material and other matter in relation to the Alliance. Attended to by the Secretary.

One from Comrade R. F. Kelnard, requesting organizing material be sent to him in the State of Vermont. Attended to by the Secretary.

One from A. H. Spencer, of Vanesdover, R. I., forwarding application for a charter for the Laborers' Union, and asking general information. Attended to by the Secretary.

One from Comrade Fry, Secretary of State Committee of Missouri, stating that "Tragedy Pages" were now printed and ready for sale and Locals, Districts or Sections can have the same at a very reasonable figure.

Communications were also received from Scranton, Pa.; Attleboro, Mass.; Philadelphia, Pa.; New York, N. Y.; Canton, O.; Pittsburgh, N. Y.; Shenandoah, Pa.; Pasco, R. I.; Providence, R. I.; New London, Conn.; Morrisdale, Pa.; Albany, N. Y.; State Committee of Connecticut; New Haven, Conn.; Marion, Ind.; Hudson, Peter, and Somers, N. J.; Pitchfork, Mass.; Lima, O.; Rockville, Conn.; Waterbury, N. Y.; Yonkers, N. Y.; New Britain, Conn.; Centreville, R. I.; and Manchester, Va., asking general information, etc.

Charter were issued to:

Shenandoah Mine Workers, Shenandoah, Pa.; Artificial Stone Workers, N. Y. City; Cigarmakers, London, Ont.; General Laborers, Vancouver, B. C.

On recommendation of the General Secretary, Comrade Selia Schulberg was appointed General Organizer.

W. L. BROWER, Secretary.

DAILY PEOPLE Conference.

A regular business meeting of the DAILY PEOPLE Conference was held June 12, at 98 Avenue C, with Comrade Darch, and Pomeranz in the chair.

Following donations were received toward the expenses of the Conference: D. P. Club 16th A. D., \$1; 21st A. D., \$1; 2